d. 428.
1195 a. 30
2

CERTAINE INDUCEMENTS
To well minded

PEOPLE,

Who are heere straitned in their Estates or otherwise: or such as are willing out of Noble and Publique Principles, to transport themselves, or servants, or Agents for them into the *West-Indies*, for the propagating the Gospell, and increase of Trade.

West Indies
K.

THere seemes to be a great Gate opened to the Gospells entrance upon the *Indians*, a great part of them being already reduced to Civil Government, and co-habitation, to live in callings to speake *Spanish* (which is a Language very easy to be learned) and some to writing and reading: yea, the wilder *Indians* upon the Southerne Main, have beene found to be very open to conviction in their Religion, and others (yea, even hundreds) have earnestly desired to live somwhere under the *English* Government, paying Tribute, and would desirously receive their Religion: as being resolved that *Spaniards* Religion cannot be good, the Professours thereof are of so evill conversation, they generally love the *English*, and some are proud to have

Inducement

A the

the *English* names put upon them; they have some remaining knowledge of the creation of man, and of a great Flood: they abhorre Lyars and Adulterers.

2 *Inducement*

Easie accommodation for Houses, for in some parts there are some ready built; and where there be none, a great number may be in few days fitted for their present abode; for there is no such rigour of weather to force such exact providing of Houses; but the matter of Fortification, Food, and Commodity may precede better and more beutifull buildings: there are Leaves of a fathome broad and as much in lenght, which will suffice to close the walls and Roofes, and these will last many yeares: but when it is reasonable to build fairer houses, there is good Timber for them, as Pine, Cedar, Oake (some bearing Acornes) Locusts, Ash, Mangroves, Manchenele; and the worke of building may in all reason be farre cheaper there, where the workman is not burdened with Rents and provision as in *England*.

3 *Inducement.*

There may be a speedy and aboundant supply of food: speed of supply appeareth by the times and kinds of supply. *English* graine will grow well, and yeild a pure Flower; *Indian* Corne yeilds a crop in three moneths; Peaze in two, Potatoes in five, Pompions in three, Cassavia in six, Plantanes in ten, and Angoala Pease in five moneths (these grow on a tree, and for three yeares or more have little intermission of bearing) Plantanes continue to beare well four yeares without any intermission; there are other rootes good, as Illiamus and Dishway, which will keepe in the house most part of the yeare in stores: these things for fruits. The Land hath likewise Hogs, Deere, Rabbets, Guianaes, Armadillaes, Westcotoones: Turtle, Tilboa, and where the *Spaniard* hath beene, or is, there are Goates

Sheep

Sheepe, alſo Horſes, Aſſenecoes for ſervice, and Cowes for food, and that very good and plentifull. In the Rivers of water, and on the Sea coaſts there are ſtore of various and choyſe Fiſhes very good for food, and delicate, as Pike, Breame, Hogfiſh, Rockfiſh, Snappers, Gropers, Porgies, Megfiſh, Pariothiſh, Grunts, Angellfiſh, Blew coates, Velvetcoates, Morrage, Cunnyfiſh, Lobſters, Stingrais, Horſeis, Gevallees, Pilchers, Ambretiſh, and Oyſters; alſo Turtle of divers ſorts, Manatee and divers other ſorts. In the Aire is great diverſity of Fowles, Ducks of ſeverall ſorts, Wildgeeſe, Pidgeon, Parret, Mackow, Turtle doves, Goaling, Curlews, Paſſo, Flemingo, Herne, Peacocke, Coſſooes, Cohooes, Turkeyes, cockes and hennes, Black birdes, and divers other ſorts both ſmall and great very plentifull. The abonndance of ſupply, appeareth not only in what hath been ſaid, but farther in proportion of encreaſe; one graine of *Indian* Corne yeelds a ſtalke, and each ſtalke yeelds two faire Eares (beſides ſmaller) each Eare containing about ſix hundred graines, ſome eight hnndred; ſo that you ſee the fruitfull Land yeelds above a thouſand fold: fourteene hundred Eares, yea ſometimes a thouſand fills a hogſhead with graine, and that is eight buſhells: ſo that ſixty four buſhells, are commonly produced by one Acre at one crop, and on the ſame ground you may have three crops of Corne in the ſame yeare, if not four, and this Corne makes farre better Bread then what hath beene uſually of that in *New-England* and *Virginia*; and indeed it may be made as good as our bread heer in *England*, and will make very good Beere, and ſo will honey likewiſe of which there is great ſtore: Peaſe planted in an Acre which three quarts will doe, ariſe in one crop to three hog-

hogſheads, ſomtimes to five, though they do not grow at all times of the yeere alike; yet there may be three crops of peaſe in one yeere; there are divers ſorts of peaſe, and o divers colours, as red, white, black, and gray, ſome of them as good, or rather better then the beſt in *England*. potatoes yield an exceeding encreaſe, and are very delicious for mens eating, being farre-more pleaſing to the pallate, and wholſome to the ſtomack there, where they eat them freſh out ofthe ground, then they are here, when they are brought over; and the reaſon is, becauſe they are commonly two or three moneths old before they bee eaten; and if there they are kept but ſix dayes after they are out of the ground, they are eſteemed fit only for the Hogges: Potatoes are alſo extraordinary uſefull for divers ſorts of Cattell in the rootes, or ſlipes, upon which, and the generall food of the Cuntrey uſually given to Hogs, doth yeeld the taſt of the Porke much more ſweet and pleaſing then ours in *England*, and indeed is as palatſome and nouriſhing as Mutton hear. Plantanes in foure acres will in its kind, ſerve a Family of twenty perſons, both for meat and drinke; which drinke is pleaſant, quick, nouriſhing, ſtrong, and likeſome Wines; Plantanes are a very excellent frvte whereof uſe moy bee made in ſixteene or eighteene ſeverall diſhes of different taſte, yet every one pleaſant to the pallate, wholſome to the ſtomack, hearty and very nouriſhing to the body; they do make good bread puddings, tarts: and yeeld a fine flower for pancakes. Caſſavia is the root of a Tree which is a very good and hearty food, roſted in the fire ſtewed, baked, or boyled, it yeelds likewiſe a very pure flower, which makes bread to victuoll Ships, that will keepe for Shippes ſtore ſome yeares, and continue very good.

Guyanaes, Armadillaes, and Weſtcotoones are of ſeverall ſhapes, but in their eating ſomwhat taſt like, but much better then a Rabbet. There are alſo severall other ſorts of Creatures good for food (not ſpecified) of ſuch like kinds. The Turtle of the Land is a Beaſt; very good, wholeſome, and pleaſant fleſh for meat; of which there is reasonable ſtore. Tilboa is a Creature, the fleſh whereof eateth like Beefe, and is almoſt as big as an Oxe; theſe about the Sea coaſt are ſomwhat rare but up in the Country by *Indian* and ſome *Engliſh* relations, much more plentifull. As for Fiſh, it would be too tedious to relate the nature and quality of every particular ſort; we ſhall only make a true relation of ſome of the cheifeſt. The Hog-fiſh is much better then our Salmon, and is in taſt exceeding pleaſant, it is a broad red fiſh, and about the bigneſſe of an ordinary *Salmon*; from which fiſh being roſted, a pint of pure fatt hath dropped, which fatte is good for diverſe uſes to dreſſe victualls. Rockfiſh is of ſeverall ſizes, ordinarily as big as a Codfiſh, and ſome are much bigger, and is better then a Codfiſh. Snappers are about the bigneſſe of a Salmon, and are as good as the Hogfiſh. Gropers are about the ſize of a Codfiſh, and as good and rather better. Porgies are in goodneſſe neere to that of the Hogfiſh but not above halfe ſo big. Mullet fiſh is as big as the Porgie, and not much inferiour to it in goodneſſe. Of the Sea Turtle fiſh, very much may be ſpoken, in poynt of its goodneſs; it is a Creature living in the Sea, & feeding upon the graſſe growing in the bottome of the Sea, whereof there is plenty, the fleſh of this creature is very good, and eates much like Veale; this meat out of a hidden quality, is very medicinall for the cure of the Diſeaſes of the Dropſy and Fluxes, into which ſome falls though

ſildome; and gently purgeth their bodies throughly, and worketh a perfect cure; the fleſh thereof may very well be eaten without bread, and is marvelous nouriſhing, and very deſirable, it yeelds good ſtore of Oyle, which is ſo inoffenſive, that halfe a pint may be drunke at a draught; it is in colour yellow, and in goodneſſe to be uſed as butter, being but little or not at all inferiour to it: it is alſo very ſoveraigne being compoſed with other things into a ſalve, for any greene wounds, or old ſores as by experience hath appeared: ſome of theſe Fiſhes in ſpawning time, will lay two or three hundred egges, which egges are about the bigneſſe of a Hens egge, and are good to be eaten; this Fiſh is very plentifull, ſo that ſome have taken forty at a fiſhing, and ſometime more, and of ſuch large ſizes, that ſome one of them will ſerve fifty men at a meale; the fleſh heerof is ordinarily powdred up in hogſheads for *Ships* proviſion; many other are the rare qualities of this Fiſh (if it may be called a Fiſh, for it is ineed rather Fleſh) & of theſe Turtles there are ſeverall ſorts; as greene Turtle, hankes-bill Turtle (of which is the ſhell for Combs) Logger haads, Trunke Turtle, Lady Turtle, ſome better, ſome worſe, but all good for food and the beſt is moſt plentifull. Manatee is likewiſe a creature living in the Sea, & might well be termed a Sea Cow, for the taſt thereof is like Beefe, & is very good, & taketh ſalt likewiſe; this Creature hath a ſtone which is a very ſoveraign remedy for the ſtone in the bladder, & very helpfull to women in travell, as hath often been proved; as alſo againſt the Cramp, for which particulars there are likewiſe many other things, as Sharkes ſtones, Crabs ſtones, and many other medicines from ſeverall ſenſibles and vegitables, for the diſeaſes there, and alſo for the diſeaſes reigning in other parts, of which good uſe may be made.

ſuffici-

Sufficient provision for clothing; in two or three yeeres; for Cotton-seed being planted, yeelds in four or five moneths, and of thisdivers Kindes of linnen cloathing, both inward and outward, may be made, as also stockins and gloves. Besides, there is a silke-grasse, which growes naturally, and may be cut once a year; this by the Indians is easily fitted to make cordage, and to be spun in to a fine thread, very good to make ruffes, which questionlesse would be very fine and rich being in its nature and colour much like raw silke. The bodies of Plantane trees, and leaves of Pine-apple-trees, doe also yeeld a fine thread. Sheep Prosper well there, and silke-wormes are likely to doe so; yet weare it better to have occasion to fetch silke from the neighbouring *East-Indies*, as the *Spaniards* vse to doe. Hides are eatily in three or foure moneths tanned, to make Leather for shooes and boots there is matter likwise to make hats

4 *Inducement*

Of commodities there are in being, Indico; Cocheneale, Annottoe, Balsame, Sugar-canes, Ginger, Silke-grasse, Silke-cotton, and other Cotton, Sarsaperilla, and other druggs: Bees waxe, Dete (which is an excellent perfume, growing naturally, and there is some Probability it would bee much better being transplanted divers sortes of Dying woods, also Tarre, Pitch, Tallow Hides, besides Mines of Silver and Gold, there is also Copper & Iorn. it is supposed likewise that many of the *East-Indies* Commodites will grow there, and so would Vines for Wines and Olives for Oyle in that soyle and clime, as the like experience shewes, and the prohibition of the King of *Spaine* witnesseth: Also there are Pearls, & some Spices; yea there is a barke of a Tree, which is white, that seemeth a compound of all Spices

5 *Inducement*

The

6 *Inducement* The comfort of Fruit, which are so refined by the Sunne and wholesome, that they infect not the body though eaten in abundance. There is most delightfull garden ng, and more easy then in cold places. The sorts of fruits besides Plantaines, are Pine-apples (which is a fruit for delicacy, delicious, sweet and pleasing tast, to be admired, and the scent thereof very odoriferous and pleasing to the sence; it is accounted one of the primest fruites in the whole world) Orranges, Lemmons, Limes, Pome-citrons, Figges, Pome-granates, Coco-Nuts, Supporters, Cuavas, yellow Plums, Mameele; Custard-fruit, Water-Millions (a fruit as bigge as a Pompion hert, which yeilds about a quart, some a pottle of very pleasant liquor, and very good against the Stone Chollick and Stone in the Bladder,) Muss-millions, a kind of Cherries with three stones, Prickle-pares, and Pinguines, all these very good, the trees also alwais green and pleasant to behold.

7 *Inducement.* The moderation of necessary charge, and paines of Raies and Pales is avoyded: for Lime-trees fence better then any quick-set in *England*, any easy hand of woman or lad can plant them, and they grow up and beare in two yeares. Three men will cut downe the woods, and fit an Acre of ground in eight daies to be planted, afterward the ground being kept cleane, is alwaies upon a flower of mine ready to be planted, and one man may plant an Acre of Corne in a day: so also Plantaines and Pease; and in two daies a man may plant an acre of Potatoes: Corne and Potatoes need weeding once a fortnight, and an Acre may be weeded by one man in two houres. Plantaines after once planting, need little paines in husbandry, only sometimes superabounding suckers taken away. The Land needes

noe

noe dung, nor any fallow years; The *Indian* corn needs no plowing nor harrowing: the labour for providing hay and other fodder for winter is needlesse, the grasse being alwayes greene, so that it is easie to keepe great droves of Cattell: One man by labour can provide for twenty men; The *Indians* are also apt to labour; and will be helpfull in making cordage, also in building and Smiths worke, so likewise in Fishing. by these particulars, and the former, it may be perciued how a godly people may be inabled in the West Indies to be more liberall to God in publike and domesticke duties. which leisure seemes to be contrived by providence in these benigne partes to bring in these Gentiles, to which every pious family will conduce something: also a people of large hearts may be there more free to each other, in acts of Hospitality, curtesie relife, and commerce, neither shall they be necessitated by covetousnesse, or rigid dealing, to occasion Reproach, under which some are here, to the grife of others and themselves: Also pretious soules seiled in these prte shall be exemted from the drudgery, which they are put to in England, and other places; so that as their names may be freed from reproach, their bodies may be freed from moyling, so their hearts from a great deal of care; yea, though they have many Servants and Children to keepe, they are not burdensome, but helpfull; neither doe heat or cold procure any impeachment to the labour of body, or study of minde

8 *Inducement*

The healthfullnesse of the Climate: There is no Itch, Scab, Distillation by the nose. nor Cough nor Lice, upon the body, nor small Poxe, Meazels, Consumption, Gout, Palsie, or any plethorique diseases

are ſeldome or never found there

And farther, all the relations in this booke have biene made and are, Confirmed by ſeuerall well knowne men of truſt and quality. (to very many in this Citty) who have lived there many years ſome Six ſome Eight ſome Twelve years ſome more ſome leſſe. which ſaid Inhabitants have not only made this report, but doe Evidence the truth by their perſonall returning with the laſt fleet in the yeare 1644 Iudging of it the moſt comfortable Place that ever they lived in. notwithſtanding ſome of them have been Travellers in other Countries with great Obſervation,

The truth of what is ſaid, Concerning the goodnes of this country is further manifeſt (both by marchants from ſeverall Parts of this Kingdome, and Holland, who have a conſtant Trade with the Engliſh there Planted, both yearly and ſeverall times in the year, by which they have gayned great Eſtats. And thoſe maſters & Servants which have though meanly been tranſported thither have much enriched themſeves by their plantations.

And alſo divers of new England who have tranſplanted themſelues into theſe parts, and thus reported to their friends living in London which formerly lived by them in new England, That if god had planted them in the weſt Indies when they went firſt to new England they had been one of the flouriſhing Commonwea'ths in the world, by all which it doth apeere that theſe Parts are moſt deſirable for habitation and comfort beſides the Earneſt deſire that all good Chriſtians Ought to have in fulfilling the will and Command, of their Lord and maſter Chriſt Jeſus, in the propagation of the Goſpell, to poore Indians who are in darkneſs, and ſo much the more in regard theſe poore people deſire the Engliſh to Inhabit withthem,

the

The diviſion or allotment of Lands in the firſt yeare is to be as followeth, to be all Freehold land to all the perſons heerafter mentioned, and their heires and aſſignes for euer heerafter,

or *Inducement*

1. All that ſhall land at firſt, and within the firſt twelve monthes after the firſt arivall, are to have ſix acres for every head or perſon within four miles of the Townes circumference, and ſixty acres an head in ſome other place: and Servants are to have the like quantity when they come out of their times.

2 All that ſhall land between the firſt twelve moneths and the end of the next ſix moneths, are to have four acres an head within four miles of the Townes circumference, and 30 acres an head in ſome other place, and ſervants are to have the like quantityes when they come out of their times. Moreover, unto every Maſter or Family there ſhall be allotted a certaine portion of ground in the Towne for building of houſes and for gardens, &c, & alſo to every ſervant when they come out of their times.

3 For encouragement to well affected perſons to contribute moneyes for a publique ſtocke; it is agreed, that he that puts into the ſaid publique ſtocke one hundred ponnds, ſhall have for it five hundred Acres of Land, and his money paid him backe againe in convenient time out of the publique profit and revenue, and ſo Proportionable for every ſumme under or above one hundred Poundes: and that every man not going in perſon ſhall notwithſtanding if he adventer any ſumme of money, have the like priviledges: and likewiſe every man not going in peoſon, but ſending ſervants, ſhall have the like priviledge for the ſaid ſervants as if he went in perſon, and his ſervants at the expiration of the time of their ſervice, demand and Receive as theire due the proportion of land above ſpecified.

OBIECTION.

OBJECTIONS

ANSWERED.

Made by ſome who know not thoſe parts

Object. 1 *SOme will ſay, they thinke the heat of the Country is intollerable, it being alwais Summer.*

Anſw. This is fully anſwered by Experience. There are ſome hundreds here in *London*, who beſides the many thouſands of our Country men there (that have had opportunity of returning hither againe had they deſired it) beare witneſſe to the contrary; the one reſolving to end their daies there; the other that are heer, generally deſiring nothing more, then to returne to thoſe parts againe, as the only ſweet Climate, affording all comfortable meanes of livelyhood, beyond any other Latitude knowne to them in the wholl world: beſides, the temperateneſſe of the Climate is cleared, not only by experience as aforeſaid, but by Reaſon it ſelfe, for the coole aire riſing and increaſing with the riſing and ſtrenght of the Sunne, which cooles and qualifies the otherwiſe extraordinary heat.

Againe

Againe, the nights are long, the Sunne setting twelve houres, and the Sunne being directly under the Earth, the aire and Earth is much cooled thereby.

And lastly, the grasse being alwaies greene, plainly demonstrates that there is no such parching heat as is conceived, and wee know to be in other Countreys.

Some will say the heat and plenty in those parte are enemies to Procreation. Object. 2

The *Spaniards* who may be reckoned among the most luxurious livers in the world, doe confute this opinion; for they have not only plenty of children begotten in Wedlocke, but also numerous multitudes of a mixt generttion, which they beget on *Negroes* and *Indian* women; the first called *Mollattoes*, the other *Mestieeces*, of both which there are multitudes: and many *English* women have two children at one birth. *Answ*

All which considered and laid in the ballance with the present sad and suffering (and not easily reparable) condition of many thowsands here, who either by the plundering and utter ruine of their Estates by the cruelty of the Cavaleers, or through the decay of trading, made now so unable to afford that helpe to the state, in relieving and supplying others, that they are not able to subsist themselves; and must suddenly (without little lesse then a miracle) prove very great burthens to others, as already they are to themselves, and whenas so comfortable, yea plentifull conditions of living and providing for their Families, invite them to these more propitious and abounding parts of the World it seemes not only folly in multitudes of men, that thinke there is noe living out

out of the ſmoke of their owne chimneys (that hardly afford any) but cruelty to themſelves and theirs, to welter and languiſh in a ſordid condicion here at home, that might ſo plentifully provide for them ſelves and theirs; but ill affection to the ſtate, which they may ſerve there and muſt over-burthen heer.

And laſtly it is moſt of all ingratitude to the rich bounty and goodneſſe of the Creator, that they are ſo farre from making uſe thereof, that they abhorre the thoughts of going to ſee his wonders in the Deep, and the deep treaſures of his wonderfull riches in thoſe Paradiſes of the Earth, reſerved (as it ſeemes) as a ſpeciall part of the recompence of the ſtraitneſſe of his owne people in thoſe more glorious then is yet credited in other parts of the World.

Acornes were and are thought good food, where bread is not knowne, but there is not that diſproportion betweene Bread and Acornes, that indeed there is betweene thoſe and theſe parts, the inclemency and barrenneſſe of theſe parts, put in compariſon with the fertility and nature-cheriſhing ſweetnes; affoording ſcarce any degree of Compariſon.

Beſides if ſome good though poore people were Intermixed with the many thowſands of our owne Countrey-men already planted in the *Weſt India*, they might impart ſpirituall riches and treaſures unto them, in participation of there temporalls, and be both mad

note

not only happy thereby them ſelves, but commmicate
much of the riches of thoſe pleaſant parts to
theſe (that are made indigent and
wanting of them) both for
their comfortable refreſh-
ment here, & maintai-
ning a great trade
with other
Nations.

A

PARTICULAR

OF SUCH NECESSARY PROVISIONS AS EVERY Adventurer is to carry, according to the number of his ſervants: Together with an eſtimate of their Prices.

In VICTUALS *For one man for ſix Moneths.*

Two buſhells of Meale	0. 10. 00
One buſhell of Oat-meale	0. 04. 04
Halfe a buſhell of Peaſe	0. 01. 08
Two quarts of Oyle	0. 02. 00
One quart of Viniger	0. 00. 06
Two quarts of *Aqua vitæ*	0. 01. 06
Halfe a pecke of Bay-ſalt	0. 00. 04
20. pounds of Suffolk or Holland cheeſe	0. 04. 02
In Nutmeg, Pepper and other Spices	0. 01. 06
	1. 0. 00

In APPARELL and BEDDING *for one man for ſixe Moneths.*

One Monmouth Cap or Hat	0. 02. 00
Three neeke-cloaths or bands	0. 01. 03
Three Shirts	0. 07. 09
Two Suits of Canvas	0. 11. 00
One Suit of Demity or Fustian	0. 11. 00
Three paire of Linnen Stockings	0. 03. 00
Three paire of shooes	0. 07. 06
Inkle for Garters	0. 00. 02
One douzen of threed Points	0. 00. 03
One Hamack to lye on	0. 06. 00
	2. 09. 00

In ARMES *for one man.*

	L. S. D.
One Musket	0. 16. 00
Six pounds of Gun-powder	0. 06. 00
Eighteene pounds of lead bullets	0. 03. 00
One sword	0. 06. 00
One belt	0. 01. 00
A cartridge of Tinne, covered with Leather to hold ten or twelve patrones	0. 01. 06
In Match	0. 02. 00
	1. 15. 06

In HOUSHOLD IMPLEMENTS *for five men, and so after the rate for more.*

One Iron pot	0. 06. 00
One Iron Kettle	0. 06. 00
One large Frying-pan	0. 02. 06
One Gridiron	0. 01. 00
One Skillet	0. 02. 06
One paire of Bellowes	0. 01. 00

Platters

Platters, Dishes and Spoones, of wood	0. 04. 00
One ſpit	0. 02. 00
One grinding-ſtone	0. 04. 00
In Nailes of all ſorts	1. 00. 00
One Iron peſtell of four foot long to beat corne	0. 02. 06
	2. 12. 00
Whereof one fift part for one man is	0. 10. 05

In TOOLES *for five men, and ſo after the rate for more or leſſe.*

	L. S. D.
Five broad Hoas	0. 10. 00
Two narrow Hoes	0. 03. 04
One broad Axe	0. 03. 08
Five felling Axes	0. 07. 06
Two ſteell Hand-ſawes	0. 04. 08
One tenant-ſaw	0. 05. 00
One Whip-ſaw ſet and filed, with Box, Files, and Wreſt	0. 10. 00
Two Hammers	0. 02. 00
Three Shovells	0. 04. 06
Three Spades	0. 04. 06
Two Augers	0. 01. 02
Six Chizells	0. 03. 00
Two Piercers ſtocked	0. 00. 08
Three Gimblets	0. 00. 06
Two Hatchets	0. 03. 06
Two Frowes to cleave Pales	0, 03. 00
Four Hand-bills	0. 06. 08

Two

Two Pick-axes	0. 03. 00
One Iron Crow	0. 02. 00
	3. 18. 08
Whereof one fift part for one man is	0. 15. 09

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WHOLE CHARGE OF *transporting one Servant, providing him with all neceſſaries.*

	L. S. D.
In Victualls	01. 10. 00
In Apparrell and Bedding	03. 00. 00
In Armes	02. 00. 00
In houſehold Implements	00. 12. 00
In Tooles	01. 00. 00
In Starch and Caſtle-ſope	00. 06. 00
A Cask or Cheſt to put his goods in	00. 05. 00
Fraight for his goods at the rate of a Hogſhead	01. 00. 00
For his Victualls, and Paſſage, and other accommodation at Sea	05. 10. 00
	15. 03. 00

Wheras we who have had experience of the tranſporting of ſervants, doe find that the rules before ſpecified are to low, we have therefore altered this laſt Eſtimate, and have there expreſt what the leaſt Charge will be to thoſe who either tranſport themſelves or Servants.

The Gun-powder and Shot heerin ſpecified, are to be kept only for ſervice againſt an Enemy: and therfore for fowling powder and ſhot every man is left to his owne liberty, but will prove very neceſſary fot comfortable ſubſiſt-

subsistence.

A NOTE FOR THE ADVENTVRERS MEMORY of such things as he may (if he please) carry with him either for his owne better accommodation (on ship-board, or for some time after his arivall on Land) or for trade according to his ability.

PROVISION FOR SHIP-BOARD.

Fine Wheat-flower, close and well packed, to make puddings, &c. Claret wine burnt, Canary Sack, Conserves, Marmalades, Suckets and Spices, Sallet-oyle, prunes to stew, live Poultry, Rice, Butter, Holland cheese or old Cheshire, Gammons of Bacon, Porke, dried Neates-tongues, Fiche packed up in viniger, some Weather-sheep, meates baked in earthen pots, Legs of Mutton minced and stewed, and close packed up in tried sewet or butter, in earthen pots, juice of Lemmons &c

Commodities for a mans owne use, or to trade with.

Canvas of divers sorts and prices, from 10. d. to 2 s. *per* Ell, some Vitry Canvas for Sailes, Lockrams of all sorts, Dowlas, Hollands of divers sorts from 2 shillings to 8 shillings, Cambrickes, Lawnes, Scottish cleath, whited Roans, coloured Callicoes, tufted Holland,

browne and white Fugeratees, Dimitles, Fuſtians, white and coloured ſlaxen cloath of ſix quarters broad for table cloathes, ſlaxen cloath for Napkins, Pouldavis and Creckers for packing cloath: All ſorts of coloured Threed, browne and white Threed of all ſorts, from three ſhillings to twelve ſhillings *per* pound, Needles and Pins of all ſorts, knitting needles for *S*tockings and Gloves, Cruell and Mockado ends, Worſted: *S*ilke, Threed and Haire Buttons: Womens Bodies, Wheeles to ſpinne withall, Cards to card Cotton-wooll, packing Needles, Iron Locks of all ſorts, Hinges, Sawes, Bolts, Hatchets, and ſome quantityes of all ſorts of Iron Toolls before mentioned, Nailes of all ſorts, Firkins of Butter, old Cheeſes, Honey, Caſtle-ſope, Candles of Tallow and Wax, Combs, Iron wedges of all ſorts, ſmall Frowes to cleave Lathes, Coopers and Carpenters Adzes, Adze to make a trough or Cannow, Plainers to joyne Boards together, and of divers ſorts, Maſons ſtone, Axes and Hammers, Lathing-hammers, Pewter of all ſorts for a mans owne uſe, Chopping knives, Cleavers, all ſorts of houſhold Implements of Braſſe, Copper and Tinne, eſpecially Pannes of Copper covered to ſtew victualls, and Tinne Pudding pannes Limbecks to ſtill, a great Iron Screw, Iron Crowes, Gimblets, Piercers, Threed and *S*ilke Points, Leather Jacks to drinke in, Fowling Peeces, whereof one or two five or ſix foot long: a good *S*paniell, a Maſtiffe dog, ſmall Wedges to faſten the hefts of Axes and Hatchets, to keepe the heads on: all ſorts of Seedes, but eſpecially Hemp-ſeed and Flax-ſeed, and the beſt ſorts of Peaſe, and kernells and ſtones of all ſorts of Fruits.

PROVISION *for* FISHING

Chaine-hookes, Shore-hookes, Porge-hookes, Breame-hookes, Mackarell-hookes, Turtling-irons, Hoopes and Sockets for Turtling staves, Seal-lines, Shoar lines, Porge-lines, Breame-lines; some 30 fathome of rope to fasten the fishing-boat at Anchor. Lances heads for hunting Peccadoes, and wild Hogs.

Joyners, Carpenters, Shoomakers Smiths, Weavers, and handy-crafts men shall doe well (if able) to carry all such Tooles and Instruments belonging to their Trade, as are not very cumbersome; but the biggest peices of Timber belonging to a Weavers Loome, and the like things of big bulke, may be left behind to save Charges.

SOME THINGS TO BE TAKEN NOTICE OF.

The fraight or carriage by Sea of goods is after the rate of 3 *li. per* Tonne: All manner of commodities that may be eaten by Rats or Mice, must be packed up close in Chests, Cases, Hogsheads, Pipes or the like: to preserve them from that Vermine aboard of the Ships.

Seedes carried over to be sowne, must not be placed in the Ships hold, lest they be spoyled by the heat that is there, but must be placed betweene the two Deckes or some other convenient place.

No

No Leather cloathes must be carried over, for the Sun and the Rain would rot and spoile them; Leather poynts also are not so good as those made of Threed. Leather gloves likewise will spoile there, but threed gloves are of good service; as for shoos and bootes they are of good service: Linnen and Threed stockings will be of farre better wearing there then Woollen ones. Those that are able shall doe well to carry all Fire-lock Muskets, or as many of them as they can.

FINIS.